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FOREIGN MINISTER KREISKY ADDRESSES UNITED NATIONS

STATEMENT AT THE PLENARY SESSION OF THE XV. GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS, SEPT. 29, 1960

Never before in the history of the United Nations have so many Heads of State and of Government addressed a General Assembly; as has been pointed out before, this fact has undoubtedly lent special significance to this year's Assembly.

It would be a most damaging self-delusion, however, if we were to attempt either to ignore or to minimize the basic contradictions which have so far been revealed in the debate. In the recent past, it was the process of polarization which overshadowed all other developments. However, there has been evidence for some time of another, simultaneous process, which, in a period of relative stability and peaceful progress, might soon occupy the center of the political stage: it is the crystallization of several political and ideological centers which may well be destined to supplant the former clear-cut pattern of East versus West. Matters would then have progressed beyond the stage where we could simply regard those who do not always agree with us as belonging to the other camp.

Although the experience of a colonial past may have induced resentment against the Western world among the emerging nations, it does not necessarily follow that they therefore must subscribe to the political aims of the East. And it is equally true that one's dedication to the principles of Western thought need not be impaired if one does not always accept Western political practice. Clearly, one must no longer overlook the fact that the political problems besetting the world today cannot be exclusively seen in terms of oversimplified alternatives. There is no doubt that several fundamentally contradictory views have been advanced at this year's General Assembly and not, as has often been held, only two.

The United Nations and, more specifically, the annual General Assembly cannot consider it its task merely to register conflicting opinions. It must also provide an opportunity to establish the extent to which the various views might lend themselves to contradiction.

For example, at this year's General Assembly the leaders of the two great powers, President Eisenhower and Chairman Khrushchev, have both subscribed to the view that the era of colonialism is at an end, and that the new nations who are now emerging into a new phase of their history must be given

aid and support by tangible evidence of international solidarity.

The United States has on a previous occasion succored many European nations which might have perished without such aid. And President Eisenhower has now again given expression to the magnanimous spirit of his nation. He proposed that we join forces in order to carry out a great program which, it should be stressed, envisages measures designed not only to fight hunger and epidemics but, in equal measure, to render a contribution towards the utilization of the great intellectual resources of the new nations. There are no differences of opinion on this, the most fateful question of our era. On the contrary; the two great powers are determined to contribute to its solution.

This, up to now, is the outstanding result of the XV. General Assembly.

The recent turn of historic events has brought about a substantial increase in United Nations membership. Consequently, the World Organization has come even closer to the realization of the principle of universality on which it is founded.

This development, which attests to the change of the political image of Asia and Africa, has been a source of great satisfaction to all of us. It is the consummation of a development which began some time ago and which has already brought us new members from among the Asian and African States without whose collaboration our organization would be immeasurably poorer.

In this context, however, we must also take note of the regrettable fact that Germany is not yet a member of the United Nations and that the question of the representation of China has not been solved in a manner satisfactory to all member states.

The precipitous increase in the number of independent nations should be accompanied by a process of assimilation based on the principles of equality and mutual cooperation. The British Foreign Secretary has described this essential development in the following terms: "from dependence to interdependence."

However, it is not only the political structure of Asia,

Africa (and, incidentally, of Latin America) which has undergone a fundamental change. There has been a peaceful evolution in Europe the importance of which should not, I submit, be underestimated. And there is a growing conviction among the democratic European nations—nearly 300 million people—that a program of mutual cooperation, transcending the frontiers, should be initiated with the aim of combining the spiritual and material resources of that part of the continent.

I would ask you to consider that the concepts of Social Welfare and Social Justice have originated in Europe and that it is in Europe where they have reached maturity.

European Economic Integration Will Serve Peace

At present the European nations have embarked upon a venture of economic integration. I should like to avail myself of this opportunity to state before this international forum that, in so doing, we do not propose to serve only our own ends; it is no less our purpose to contribute an increasing share of our national income to the economic development of other nations.

European economic integration, whatever its final shape, has been conceived to serve peace and nothing else.

In the wider international arena it is the United Nations, its Special Organizations, Committees and Funds which provide the framework for the cooperation of all nations in all fields of human endeavor.

Therefore, in spite of the great financial obligations assumed by Austria in the past years, we are determined substantially to increase our contribution to the United Special Fund and to the Technical Assistance Programme.

To us, the small nations, the United Nations is not merely a clearing-house of political opinions. The difficulties which beset the World Organization are of the utmost concern to us. It is our view, therefore, that the organizational structure of the United Nations should not be subjected to an additional strain which could not but increase these difficulties.

It is hardly conceivable that many of the small nations could subscribe to a concept exposing the Office of the Secretary-General to the risk of immobilization which, unfortunately, other organs of the United Nations have incurred in the past. The opposite should be our aim: we should assist the United Nations in solving the problems which confront it. And we should support the Secretary-General whose activity we have had occasion to observe with increasing admiration during the past weeks.

It is often held to be the cause of the present political impasse that the protracted disarmament negotiations have yielded few results. It would be futile to ponder the question whether the disarmament talks have been stalemated as a result of present political tensions or whether the breakdown of disarmament negotiations has itself caused the situation to deteriorate. What we should consider, however, is the fact that a fair measure of agreement has been reached on matters of principle as well as of detail.

It is widely held that in order to overcome the present impasse, some measure of confidence should be established between

the great powers. Yet, time and again such confidence has been destroyed by mere incidents which have wiped out the patient efforts of many years. We will escape this vicious circle only if we can gain some significant, tangible success by solving one of the outstanding problems. This would mean much more than any exposition of one's own views—however thorough—which, after all, would convince only those who have been convinced in advance.

It appears, therefore, that a new attempt should be made to achieve at least preliminary results; to be quite specific, nuclear test-control is one of the most vital aspects of this vast and intricate problem, and here again, it should be noted, agreement has been reached on several points.

I would therefore suggest that the United Nations and affiliated bodies pursue this subject with the utmost vigor.

The South Tyrol Problem

I should now like to comment on the problem of the Austrian minority in Italy. Permit me first to express my gratitude to the members of the General Committee who, in compliance with the Austrian request, have voted for the inscription of this item.

Originally, it had not been my intention to deal with the merits of this problem in the general debate. Yesterday, however, the distinguished Italian Foreign Minister, Signor Segni, gave his views on the problem of the South Tyrol—one which, I hardly need to say, is of crucial importance to Austria. I feel, therefore, that I should make a few remarks on the substance of the problem.

Article 14 of the Charter of the United Nations specifically states that the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation which it deems likely to impair the friendly relations among nations. And, indeed, relations between Austria and Italy have been seriously impaired by the unsettled problem of the South Tyrol. It follows then that the General Assembly is the proper authority to deal with this question.

As the Charter indicates, the founders of the United Nations were guided by three basic purposes: one, to bring about world-wide cooperation; two, to prevent conflicts from breaking out; and three, to promote the principle of self-determination and self-government.

With these aims in view, the problem of South Tyrol could be speedily brought to a satisfactory solution if only the demand of the Austrian minority for autonomy, raised on February 4, 1958 by the freely elected South Tyrolean representatives in the Italian Parliament, were complied with.

The Austrian Delegation will therefore submit proposals aiming at the realization of such an autonomy, to the Committee dealing with this question.

We live in an era which the right to self-determination and to self-government has been accorded universal recognition. It has been solemnly reaffirmed by the admission of many new states into the United Nations. Should we expect the South Tyroleans to understand why they—and, apparently only they—must forego the right to self-government?

WHY AUSTRIA WENT TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

(The following remarks by Austrian Chancellor Julius Raab were published in the Austrian press on the day the UN General Assembly opened its 15th session in New York. Ed.)

The delegation which will represent Austria at the UN General Assembly this year is larger than before, because it will have to champion a cause of special importance to Austria: the South Tyrol question. I want to make it clear once more that Austria has by no means gone to the United Nations either frivolously or with undue haste.

Exactly 14 years and two weeks ago, the agreement on the South Tyrol was signed in Paris by Austria and Italy. Throughout these 14 years we have tried time and again to achieve the complete fulfilment of this agreement on the side of Italy. There were innumerable calls by our ambassador in Rome (at the Italian foreign office) and innumerable discussions with the Italian ambassador in Vienna. Notes were exchanged, and no meeting with members of the Italian government passed without Austria mentioning and urging the necessity of implementing this agreement. All this has helped as little as the talks which were held by the delegations of the two nations.

Already, last year our foreign minister told the UN General Assembly that Austria would be forced to bring the (South Tyrol) question to the United Nations if it should prove impossible to arrive without any delay at mutually satisfactory terms. During the course of the past year, we have tried to achieve such agreement time and again; I have personally exchanged letters with the Italian prime minister, but, sadly, again without success. Thus, we had no alternative but to approach the United Nations in the certain expectation that this step would help the South Tyrolean ethnic group gain its rights.

In the Paris Agreement of September 5, 1946, which was signed by Italy, the population of the Province of Bozen was assured the exercise of autonomous regional legislative and administrative authority. This promise is still valid for the territory of the present-day Province of Bozen. In the Paris Agreement it was also laid down that the extent and the implementation of this autonomy were to be defined in consultation with native German-speaking representatives. But even this regulation was violated by Italy. The South Tyroleans were not heard when the Italian constituent assembly decided

on June 27, 1947, to establish an autonomous Trentino-Tyrol region, thus combining the Province of Bozen with the Province of Trento which (latter) is purely Italian and in addition has the numerical superiority over the Province of Bozen.

At the time, not a single South Tyrolean representative was a member of Italy's constituent assembly when the decision about the creation of the region was made. Now the area's regional parliament contains 33 Italian deputies and 15 South Tyroleans; this means that the Italians have a two-third majority and thus are able to outvote the South Tyroleans at every occasion. It is also significant that Italy, for example, has granted considerably more far-reaching autonomous rights to the region of Sicily than to the region of Bozen-Trentino. But altogether inadequate are the rights of the Province of Bozen within that region. Practice has narrowed down these rights even further, and the Italian constitutional court has given legal emphasis to this practice. Thus, a genuine autonomy — that is real self-administration and self-government of the South Tyroleans — is out of the question. Even the obligation, arising from the Paris Agreement, for introduction of equality of the two languages in the South Tyrol, has so far not been honored by the Italian side. In addition there are a number of complaints by the South Tyroleans in a large number of fields which to enumerate would go beyond the framework of these remarks.

We are conscious of the fact that in view of the many difficult international problems some nations are not happy that they will have to deal with two Central European neighboring states. But we can neither save these states the labor nor take from them the responsibility to make a decision. The past 14 years have shown us that to wait for a change in the Italian position is useless and that there is only one way to help the South Tyrolean ethnic group to achieve its rights, namely to utilize that forum of the United Nations which is competent to concern itself with such questions.

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Kreisky (Continued from preceding page)

For some years now we have patiently endeavored to solve this problem in the course of bilateral negotiations which have finally ended in a deadlock. The distinguished Foreign Minister of Italy drew attention yesterday to a correspondence he and his successor as Prime Minister, Signor Tambroni, have conducted with Chancellor Raab. Signor Segni stated that the Austrian Government rejected an invitation to talks on the heads-of-government level. Allow me to say that the Austrian Chancellor, in his letter of January 26, 1960 has agreed to such talks provided that they deal with the question of autonomy for the Province of Bozen. Clearly, this was a most reasonable stipulation; yet Italy rejected it.

I believe that this might well demonstrate that it was not Austria which dramatized this issue. The facts — and not any action that Austria might have taken — have contributed to this dramatization.

These facts are, simply, that the South Tyroleans, a population of a quarter million, have so far been denied the very rights which have been granted to much smaller populations elsewhere in the world.

Let me express the hope that the United Nations will bring this question closer to a solution which would affirm the right of the South Tyroleans to self-administration and self-government; it might thus contribute toward a renewed concord between two neighboring states.

NEUTRALITY: THE PRICE OF AUSTRIAN INDEPENDENCE

By DR. BRUNO KREISKY

(The following article by the Austrian Foreign Minister is based on a speech he recently delivered in Alpbach during the annual College Weeks. Ed.)

Austrian neutrality is a political fact which must be basically acknowledged. It has become an axiom of our foreign policy. If confidence is to be gained for this foreign policy of neutral Austria — and it needs this confidence from all sides — it is, in my opinion, particularly important that we resist the temptation to thin out the substance of this neutrality in any form whatever.

In saying this I know as well as everybody else that neutrality forces upon us a certain measure of world-political isolation and a good measure of reservation. Those who in the past five years bore the responsibility for the fate of Austria have weighed all these matters and have chosen neutrality — as the price for our independence. In making this decision we were as free as any buyer in a free market to buy the merchandise or not to buy it — depending on whether he is able to pay the price.

When I have said that neutrality brings in its train a certain amount of isolation, I do not, however, say that we have not tried to loosen this isolation in a manner which can be brought into compatibility with neutrality. We can conclude no alliances, but we can join with others in the achievement of limited goals. Austria's membership in the EFTA thus may be viewed also from a standpoint other than that of the economically useful. Through Austria's membership in an organization which to date includes England, the three Scandinavian countries — even neutral Sweden — and neutral Switzerland, we have overcome isolation in the economic sphere in any case. For that reason, we are greatly interested not only in the continued existence of that organization but in its further development.

But in another sense, too, have we obtained freedom of external movement through our EFTA membership. Because of the circumstance that the three neutral nations — Switzerland, Austria and Sweden — belong to the EFTA — an externally noticeable community of thought has lately appeared. Constant joint consultations have given us the opportunity to exchange our points of view and to afford each other political support where it was necessary.

Of particular importance is the question whether European unification is envisaged with or without Great Britain. If in the year of 1940 — when France's fate was sealed, when the United States had not yet entered the war and when Stalin asked England to make peace — if England at that time had not continued the fight, we would not sit here in freedom and independence and discuss the future of this continent. Europe has every reason to achieve the closest possible connection with Britain; on the other hand, the citizens of the British Isles must, of course, achieve to a certain degree that feeling of belonging to Europe which they have for the Commonwealth.

Successful economic unification of Europe would be one of the strongest propelling powers toward political unity. Unlimited economic unity would result in unlimited political unity, but limited economic unity would bring about a very

limited political unity. Distressing as the current differences between the Six and the Seven are, at the end of this epoch there will at least be only two great supra-national markets instead of 13 national ones. (Editor's note: the Six refers to the six members of the European Economic Community (EEC) the Seven to the seven nations of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA).)

As regards the possibility of bridging the differences, a binding political declaration will be necessary above all to the effect that the Six and the Seven desire a common European market. After that, methods should be negotiated on how to achieve that. A sensible proposal by Switzerland already exists which though it does not solve the whole problem could bring at least an important partial solution, namely: that both economic areas agree to a drastic tariff reduction so that the effects of discrimination become meaningless.

Since countries with low tariffs on principle refuse a common export tariff only the following procedure might work: Endeavors should be intensified to achieve the elimination of certificates of origin for items whose tariffs are almost equal. This would open the way for the establishment of common export tariffs in certain areas; in other areas with too wide a tariff gap, present rates and the issuing of certificates of origin would be kept intact in each individual country, as for instance in the case of textiles.

The reality of the existence of the European Economic Community must be accepted. Soon it will be a facet of international law in its own right, and the EFTA states must do everything in order not to impede this development. But the idea that the EEC must be strengthened in order to force the others in the end to walk the plank to Brussels will not lead to the goal.

Certainly, it is very worthy that EEC officials now and then mention that consideration would be given to Austria's special political position. I should like to say as my personal opinion that Austria today and in the future will have to adopt a policy of well-balanced caution, coupled with one of firm purpose. When I speak of caution, I mean, among other things, that we can consider new foreign connections only if we can evaluate their extent and significance. In any case, and this is again my personal opinion, Austria can never leave to others to judge the effects of its policies. We could not agree to that even with the best of will.

The responsibility we bear is great, and the temptation to share it with others is alluring. But it is just part and parcel of the substance of the neutral state that it has decided to bear this great responsibility alone.

Does this mean that the neutrality of some European nations constitutes an impediment to European unification? No, it does not. But the measure of unity and its content must stand a test different from that which is applied by states bound by alliances. This may at times result in certain considerations on the part of other states toward the neutral states. Is it really such a sin against the spirit of European unity to give consideration to countries which not only belong to Europe but which have also contributed a large share to European civilization and European culture, to the history of European freedom and to European humanism?

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AUSTRIA PROTESTS BORDER VIOLATION BY ITALY

The Austrian foreign ministry recently strongly protested against the serious violation of Austrian territory and Austrian sovereignty by units of the Italian army. The protest delivered to the Italian embassy in Vienna also expressed the expectation that the Italian government will without delay take all necessary measures to make a repetition of such border violations impossible once and for all.

The Austrian protest is based on the final results of an official inquiry according to which units of the Italian army violated the Austrian border several times during maneuvers held between July 30 and August 1, 1960, in the area between the Brenner Pass and the Tribulaun Massive.

AUSTRIA READY TO SEND UNITS TO THE CONGO

Austrian Defense Minister Ferdinand Graf recently announced in Vienna that Austria was prepared to do everything in its power to assist the UN force in the Congo and to honor the request of UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold for the assignment of aid units.

Graf said that Austria had equipped a first-aid team of volunteers, a veterinary unit and a postal unit for the Congo but, he added, Austria as a neutral nation would not offer any combat troops.

10,000 FOREIGN STUDENTS IN AUSTRIA.

The number of foreign students at Austrian colleges and universities has averaged about 10,500 during the past few years. While a tightening-up of entry permits has put on the brakes to a certain extent, Austria still shows the greatest percentage of foreign students in the world. On the average, three of every ten students in Austria are foreigners. Among large schools, the University of Innsbruck has the highest rate of foreign student participation with half of the student body coming from abroad. A smaller school, the Graz Technical College, even has two foreigners for each Austrian.

THE WIENERTOR, VOEST'S NEW FREIGHTER, TO BE LAUNCHED

United Austrian Steel Works' latest sea-going freighter Wienertor will be launched at the Weser A.G. yards in Bremen in mid-November. The vessel, an ore carrier, is the sister ship of the 14,000-ton Linzertor, also owned by United Austrian Steel (VOEST). The new ship will be somewhat larger — 16,000 gross register tons. Like the Linzertor, it will serve to bring coke for European furnaces from the United States to Europe. On the return trip it will carry European motor vehicles to the U.S.

AUSTRIAN APPOINTED VICE PRESIDENT OF EUROPEAN TRAVEL COMMISSION

Rudolf Mattesich, for many years head of the Austrian Tourist Office in the United States, was unanimously elected first vice-president of the European Travel Commission during its recent executive session in New York City.

The commission comprises representatives of 21 West European countries in the U.S. Its aim is to further travel to Europe by common promotion.

PRESIDENT OF AUSTRIAN NATIONAL BANK CALLS FOR HARMONY IN MONEY POLICIES

Dr. Reinhard Kamitz, new president of the Austrian National Bank, today called for "harmonization" of the monetary policies of the countries of Europe as a precondition for the integration of the rival Inner Six and Outer Seven trading areas which divide them.

Addressing the U.S. Austrian Chamber of Commerce in New York City, he declared that in a closely interrelated economic community, it cannot be a matter of indifference whether the competent authorities in the particular countries intend to devote themselves to a stricter or looser credit policy.

Special attention will have to be paid to this problem if the cycle of economic activity varies between the various countries, he said.

Sees Budgets Involved

Then consultations between the central bankers and the representatives of the treasuries will prove of considerable value in arriving at a co-ordination of credit policy aiming at the achievement of the best possible effect, he declared.

Such procedure will have to take place, too, not only in all sectors of monetary policy but also in the budget policy, he urged.

One can imagine what could happen, he pointed out, if there were at the head of the treasury in one country a follower of the conservative financial policy predicated upon an anticipated event, while in a neighboring country a disciple of the modern school produced permanent inflation.

As a consequence of such a different behavior, a deficit would emerge sooner or later in the balance of payments of the inflationist country, he warned. The monetary reserves of that country would decline, and foreign trade as well as the exchange of services and capital would have to be placed under restrictions.

Policies Complementary

These examples, he stated, underline not only the necessity for harmonization but also show that monetary and budgetary policy are complementary instruments.

As the quality of both these policies is not the same — monetary policy is the much more flexible instrument — either one can, to a certain extent, be used independently, he said.

But such an application cannot be carried so far that the effects of both these instruments are cancelling out each other, he declared. Therefore, it must be stressed that close cooperation between the treasury and the central bank is absolutely necessary.

NEW YORK MAIN COG IN AUSTRIA'S U.S. EXPORT, IMPORT.

Of Austria's total 1959 export to the U.S., amounting to about \$48 million, more than half or \$27 million worth went through the port of New York. Imports to Austria from the U.S. amounted to \$65.5 million in 1959. The largest share — \$31.5 million worth — also passed through the port of New York.



FIRST ATOM REACTOR OPENED BY AUSTRIA

Austria's first atomic research and test reactor was officially opened on Sept. 29 at Seibersdorf southeast of Vienna.

Federal President Adolf Schaerf, Chancellor Julius Raab and Franz Cardinal Koenig, Archbishop of Vienna, headed the list of prominent persons who attended.

Admiral Paul F. Foster, permanent United States representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency, presented the Austrian authorities with a check for \$350,000, a contribution of the United States Atomic Energy Commission toward the cost of the reactor.

The 5,000-kilowatt reactor, convertible to 20,000 kilowatts, was designed and constructed by the American Machine and Foundry Company. The swimming-pool-tank reactor incorporates many new features suggested by Dr. Michael J. Hgatsberger, the installation's young director general.

The above picture shows the atomic energy reactor in Seibersdorf, Austria. It was built by the Austrian Research Institute for Atomic Energy, owned to 51% by the Federal Government and to 49% by private industry. Of the 130 million schillings (one dollar equals 26 schillings) invested so far, 9 million were contributions from the United States, 50 million were made available through the Marshall-Plan and 41 million came from the Austrian Federal Government and Austrian industry.

The center will serve Austrian scientific organizations, industry, commerce and students in their studies of nuclear developments.

AN AMERICAN VISITS AUSTRIA'S CHILDREN VILLAGES

(Mrs. Clare Adel Schreiber, of Wooster, Ohio presently with her husband's language study group in Vienna, used the occasion to visit one of Austria's Children Villages. Here is her report sent to and published by the Wooster Daily Record)

Vienna—When a man has a dream and is willing to work to turn it into a reality, a miracle often results. Albert Schweitzer in Africa and Tom Dooley in Laos are two such men. Herman Gmeiner of Austria is another. The other day we visited one of his SOS Kinderdoerfer (Children's Villages) in Hinterbruehl, a half hour out of Vienna. What we saw there was at once heartwarming and inspiring.

It all began this way: Ten years ago, appalled by the large number of homeless, motherless children he saw in Central Europe, Hermann Gmeiner established the first Kinderdorf in Imst here in Austria. Today there are 112 such villages here and in Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, England, Italy, and France.

The idea behind the Kinderdorf is a practical, homely one; to place children, either illegitimate, war orphans, refugees, or unwanted, in small intimate home surroundings under the care of a "mother." The latter must not only have

the name but the qualities implied therein: first, love for children, then patience, industry, unselfishness. Into each little house Gmeiner placed from eight to ten children, mixing ages and sexes in close imitation of actual family situations.



Children Village in The Austrian Tyrol

The Village we saw in Hinterbruehl is the largest of all, with some 30 houses sprawled irregularly over a beautiful area of the Vienna Woods. More than the sound of waltz music came from the woods the day we came with some Austrian friends to see the Kinderdorf. Nursery age children in lederhosen played in an ample sandbox, fought over how to sit on a teeter-taughter, smiled and made little friendly bows to the visitors.

Inside the model house which is open daily for inspection, we found room after room filled with surprises. Pleasant mixtures of painted walls in pastels, modern materials like glass bricks, formica tops on cupboards, stainless steel kitchen sinks, sliding wardrobes built into the wall — everything was planned to make the home convenient and comfortable. A crib stood in the corner of the "mother's" bedroom, and two or three children slept in one room in low, blonde beds; adjoining, in bathrooms the toilets and sinks were low-slung to accommodate small legs and arms.

Each "mother" cooks, cleans and tends her brood of children; we asked what kind of woman applied for these positions. The Austrians answered. "The idealists who work not to get rich but to help others."

The exteriors of the houses were almost out of Disneyland or Mother Goose. Whitewashed in gay colors, the walls were decorated with pictures from fairy or animal lore. Many of these houses are gifts from large industrial firms, wealthy professional or theatrical men and women, or philanthropic groups. We saw two houses with especial interest for Ameri-

cans. One said "Haus Rotary" and the other "Haus Lions" and they are given by the two large international service clubs.

Once Hermann Gmeiner had established a successful working plan for his villages, the idea of helping motherless children had immediate appeal. Over a million people from all parts of the world contribute anything from a few schillings to sizeable sums monthly. From what we saw the money is used wisely and well. The children receive individual care not possible in large institutions, nourishing food and careful medical attention. But their daily care and happiness is not the only product. A generation of children is growing up in conditions which ought to foster sound minds and healthy bodies. A child unwanted and homeless has little chance to grow into anything but the product of his environment, perhaps twisted and warped and turned toward undesirable life habits.

These children go to village schools, and at 14 either continue their schooling or begin to learn a trade under the European system of apprenticeship. They have known the rough and tumble of normal family life, in contrast to that of the gutter or slum. Foster homes as we know them in America, are not practical in large numbers because of acute housing shortages and lack of facilities.

Thus the Kinderdorf provides the happy solution, and Hermann Gmeiner's dream, growing out of the need of post-war Europe, has brought sanctuary to little children. Small wonder that he has been named to receive a Nobel Prize, and in time, it will surely be his. In the meanwhile the faces of the children in Hinterbruehl must be a sufficient reward.

WIDMARK FILM "THE SECRET WAYS" CAPTURES VIENNA'S SPLENDOR

Rarely in the making of a motion picture has an entire city been converted into a film set to the degree that picturesque old Vienna is now serving that purpose for the suspense drama, "The Secret Ways".

Few tourists, even of the most avid and indefatigable variety, and probably not too many native Viennese, have managed to view as much of the historic Austrian capital as Hollywood's cameras are now aggressively capturing on celluloid.

For one thing the picture, starring Richard Widmark and his Berlin Film Festival discovery, ash blond Sonja Ziekmann, is laid for the most part within the baroque splendor of the Ringstrasse — the very heart of the ancient center of European culture.

But additionally Widmark, who is making the film as his own Heath Production for Universal release, has long been enamored of the city, a romance which began after college days when he toured Europe on a bicycle and first wheeled across the dun-hued Danube.

Two months before cameras were slated to roll the actor-producer, assisted by director Phil Karlson, began a painstaking exploration in which scarcely a single meandering alley, or even obscure footpath, was left unvisited.

Old Vienna's narrow, stone-paved streets, dating back long before man ever dreamed of motorized vehicles, lend themselves ideally to an explosive drama of terror, violence and passion such as "The Secret Ways," based on the best-seller novel by the noted English author, Alistair MacLean.

One of the principal location sites, for example, is Blutgasse, a brief stroll from Vienna's most famous landmark, the magnificent Gothic edifice, St. Stephan's Cathedral, its serrated tower, begun in 1359 and completed in 1433, rising a majestic 640 feet above the city.

Blutgasse means Blood Street, and history is written in every worn cobblestone that covers its irregular surface, for it was here, according to official chronicles, that during the many wars which raged in the early centuries the wounded were so numerous their life blood flowed in a crimson river between the curbs.

Widmark portrays an adventurer for hire, and his assignments lead him, among other places, to a coffee house familiar to every Viennese — the ancient Casa Piccola in the city's seventh district, on Mariahilferstrasse.

The chair in which Widmark sits when he meets an informer at the cafe is at precisely the spot, according to the historians, where Napoleon once tarried to observe the action of his soldiers in a battle raging but a few hundred yards away.

Another sequence unfolds in the Franz Josef Bahnhof, the railroad station built during the reign of the Habsburg monarch, Emperor Franz Josef, a name to conjure up all the sash-and-shako pomp, all the charm, grandeur and obsolescence of the 19th Century.

The city's deep-shadowed former ghetto, Judengasse, provides still another aspect of Vienna's many-dimensional portrait, as does the architecturally noteworthy Augarten Bridge, spanning the Danube.

Widmark's cinematographer is the distinguished European lensman, Max Greene, who like the actor-producer has long considered Vienna one of the most photogenic of all the cities on the face of the earth.

Not all of Vienna, it goes without saying, is ancient. The city is especially proud of its new Opernring Escalator, in the very center of the business district at the State Opera House.

Such is the heavy surface flow of vehicular traffic that all pedestrian movement is shunted, through a series of escalators, underneath the street. A complete and modern shopping center has been built in the underground facility.

The escalator, too, figures in the film, so that what emerges on the screen will add up to a view of both the old and the modern, a development not even the enterprising Austrian State Tourist Bureau could have hoped to improve.

It is not a betrayal of the Tourist Bureau to reveal that even in effervescently gay Vienna the skies are not eternally sunny. There are frequent clouds, and heavy rains — even in mid-summer.

But this, too, becomes a part of the face and character of the city in "The Secret Ways" because at no time have cameras been permitted to halt simply for adverse weather. Widmark holds to the belief that threatening skies and rain-glistening streets are uniquely appropriate for a tale of suspense.

He reports he never dreamed it would ever happen to him but during a recent day's shooting he found himself fervently hoping that the sun, which at the time was shining brilliantly in a naked sky, would take cover.

"Our scene was unusually tense," he said, "and we felt that what it needed most for added zing was a spatter of rain — or at least a darkly menacing sky."

(The above article by Harold Mendelshon appeared in the Toledo Blade, Ohio).

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